

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Plague and smallpox in Chile and Peru— Yellow fever situation at Guayaquil improved.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, February 1, as follows:

Current bills of health brought by the steamship Palena report the

following data for the two weeks previous to issue:

Coquimbo, Chile, 3 cases of smallpox; Antofagasta, Chile, 34 cases of smallpox with 17 deaths, and 2 cases of plague with 1 death; Mollendo, Peru, 8 cases of plague with 5 deaths; Callao, Peru, 1 case of plague in Callao and 5 cases remaining in the lazaretto at Lima; Salaverry, Peru, 1 case of plague at Moche, 5 miles north of Salaverry, and 16 cases remaining in the lazaretto at Trujillo, about 7 miles from Salaverry.

The director de salubridad, Lima, Peru, reports, from January 12

to January 25, inclusive, as follows:

Plague.

	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima.	7	1	5	5
Callao	1	Õ	Ŏ	i
Paita	1			
Trujillo	25	2	10	a 19
Nueva Chosica	0	0	0	1
San Pedro	0	0	0	4
Mollendo	6	0	2	4
Total	39	3	17	34

a One ran away.

The yellow-fever situation in Guayaquil is apparently improved. Eleven new cases with 9 deaths are reported for the week ended January 15, and 9 new cases with 3 deaths for the week ended January 28, 1906. It is probable that mild cases occur that are not recognized and reported.

## INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality—Plague in Burma.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, January 25, as follows: During the week ended December 20, 1906, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Ehrenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 57, and to the steamship *Beira*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 48. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 13, 1906, there were 61 deaths from cholera and 16 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In India, during the week ended January 13, 1906, there were 1,351 cases and 1,140 deaths from plague.

A case of plague was reported in Moulmein jail on the 20th instant. The chief jailer had the patient taken outside the jail walls. He died